

OMAHA, N. T.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way."

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## Western News.

Fort Kearney, Feb. 18.

Pony Express passed east at 6:30 a. m. By it we learn that the name of Camp Floyd has been changed to Fort Crittenden.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.

The Pony Express reached San Francisco on the 18th, with western news telegraphed to Fort Kearney, of the 14th, containing a detailed account of affairs at Charleston after the Star of the West was fired into. The debate therein in the U. S. Senate, and the proceedings in the New York and other legislatures, are considered the most alarming intelligence yet received.

The Legislature has spent most of the time in debating the various amendments to resolutions formerly introduced, with a prospect of continuing the debate some days before reaching any conclusion.

As was expected, most of the Breckinridge members sympathize with, or justify the secession movement.

Another ineffectual effort has been made to get the Douglas members into caucus. It is believed if a caucus could be held, with a full attendance, Denver would get the nomination and afterward receive sufficient Breckinridge support to secure his election.

The State Agricultural Society has just held its annual meeting, deciding that the General State Fair shall hereafter be held at Sacramento.

Since the discovery of the Washoe and other silver mines on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, fifty three silver mining companies have been regularly organized, under the laws of California, for the purpose of exploring various various agricultural districts, with a nominal capital of over \$14,000,000. Most of these companies have their head quarters at San Francisco, and Richard L. Whiting, being in the service of the M. S. S. Co. died suddenly at San Francisco on the 31st, after having been about the city in his usual health during the day.

There are again various rumors in circulation of a secret movement among Southern politicians, to precipitate a crisis in this state, under the watchword of a Pacific Republic.

The federal employees at the Pacific Island Navy Yard, have received no pay for some weeks, and all that could possibly be doing have been discharged.

## Congressional.

SENATE.—A peace resolution in the United States Senate yesterday 18th.

Mr. Crittenden moved to take up the Post Office bill, and asked a committee of conference. What does not appear in the report. The committee of conference in the executive and legislative appropriation bill reported that they had agreed, and the report was referred to the Senate. In the House, 18th Mr. John Cochran, chairman of the committee on commerce, reported a bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the

survey of the Northern water courses and banks of the Pacific Ocean from Behring's strait, in view of telegraphic communication by the mouth of the Amoor, to Alaska, from some point on the confines of the Russian possessions.

Referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Stanton, from the military committee reported a bill supplementary to the acts of 1765, and 1817, for procuring for the military for the execution of the laws of the Union, suppression of insurrection of insurrection, and checking insurrection, so as to extend their provisions to the case of insurrections against the authority of the United States, and authorize the President in cases where it may be lawful, to use the militia in addition to the Army and Navy and accept the services of volunteers as cavalry, infantry and artillery, and officers of the same. Some debate, and further consideration was postponed.

The bill for the issue of fifty dollar Treasury notes was taken up. passed.

Washington, Feb. 18.

The Supreme Court of the U. S., recently in a California land case, established an important principle to that State as to effect where the complainant has obtained a patent and confirmation of title and the adverse parties in possession, cannot render access or resist the title of the patentee.

The committee on the subject of representing the best authorizing the President to call for service of volunteers, in because the regular force is inadequate to protect the forts, arsenals, dock yards and other property of the U. S., a large portion of the army being necessary for the protection of the frontier.

Jefferson Davis in his inaugural speech is bitterly denounced by border State men. The Senate committee on post offices recently without amendment the House bill disqualifying mail service in seceding States.

Washington, Feb. 9.

General Wool, is lying critically ill with pneumonia.

The order to Com. Bayard to take command of the San Francisco navy yard, is revoked, he was merely loaned to the yard.

In the Peace Conference, Reverend Johnson's amendment concerning the acquisition of new Territory was adopted 14 to 6, all the Southern States voting nay.

## Lincoln at Albany.

Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 12.

Yesterday the President elect reached Albany, after a journey through the Empire State, marked by unusual demonstrations of enthusiasm, which would be more repetition of the same, but more loudly proclaimed. At Albany he was welcomed by the Mayor, to whom he again replied, and then, in grand reception by the two branches of the Legislature.

In his several speeches he avoided any reference to his future policy, except briefly, in response to the Legislature, he thus concluded his remarks:

"I deem it just to you and myself, and to all, that I should not mention the things I do hear everything, that I should have the light that can be brought in my reach, in order that when I do speak, I shall have a good every opportunity to take a correct and true ground; and for this reason, I do not say this in the House of Representatives, but to the government; but when the time comes, I shall speak as well as I am able for the good of the present and future of this country, and

for the good of both the North and the South of this country, and of all sections of the country. [Applause.] In the mean time, if we have patience, and if we restrain ourselves, if we do not allow ourselves to run off in a passion, I still have the confidence that the Almighty, maker of the universe will, thro' the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this as he has through all the other difficulties of our country. Relying on this, I again thank you for this generous reception. Applause.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, was inaugurated at Montgomery, Alabama, on yesterday Feb. 18th. An immense crowd assembled on Capitol Hill, consisting a great array of ladies, military and citizens of different States. The ceremonies are spoken of as the grandest pageant ever witnessed at the South.

## Jeff Davis' Inaugural.

The following is the inaugural address in full as telegraphed us:

Confederate States of America—

Friends and fellow citizens, called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of this duty laden with much anxiety, distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to be my associates in the administration of public affairs and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people.

Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent government, to take the place of this, and which by its greater moral and physical power will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise in the course of separate nations; I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, with the hope that the beginning of our career as a confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence of the blessing of Providence, we intend to maintain our present condition achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of mankind. It illustrates the American ideal that government rests upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish any government which they become destructive to the ends for which they were established.

The declared purpose of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and when in the judgment of the Confederate States, the compromise this confederacy, it has been passed from the purposes for which it was established, and it is necessary to the ends for which it was ordained and established a peaceful appeal to the Ballot box declined, and the right which the declaration of Independence created by that compact should cease to exist in this, they merely asserted the right which the declaration of Independence of 1776, defined to be inalienable of the time and occasion of its exercise they are sovereign they are the final judges as for itself; the imperial enlightened verdict of mankind, will vindicate the rectitude of our course, and we who have the assets of our well judged of the slavery which our fathers bequeathed to preserve the Government of our fathers from the hands of those who are not reclaimed at the birth of the States, and who have been the cause of the wrongs of the bill of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789 undeniably recognized in the people the power to remove

the authority designated for the purpose of government. Thus, the sovereign States here represented proceed to form this Confederacy, and it is by the abuse of language that there act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new alliance but within one State its government has been retained. The rights of personated property have not been disturbed. The object through which they transmitted with foreign power, is changed but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. Sustained by the consciousness that transition from the former Union to the present confederacy has not proceeds from a disregard on our part of our just obligations or any failure to perform every constitutional duty, moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others, anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations; if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by wisdom aggression on the part of others, there can be no doubt the courage and patriotism of the people of the confederate States will be found equal to any measures of defense which soon their country may require an agricultural people whose chief interest is the export of a commodity so important and that of all nations, we would say, that there should be the least pretentious strictures restrictions upon the restoration of commerce between our and little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing community, such as the free States of the American Union. It must therefore follow that mutual interest would favor good will and kind offices. Therefore, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or influence the action of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain by the final achievement of the word, the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth.

We have entered a career of independence which must be inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy with our sister States. We have endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled as a necessary not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of a separation and henceforth our confederacy is directed to the condition of a new affairs and the perpetuity of the confederacy which we have formed. If just claims of our sister States are not peaceably pursued our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been to secure the peace and the integrity of our Territory and jurisdiction be settled; it will remain for us, with firm determination, to maintain the rights and blessings of Providence on just cause as a consequence of our new condition, and with a view to meet anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive Department, having jurisdiction of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs and postal services for purposes of defense. The confederate States are in extraordinary circumstances rely mainly upon their militia but it deemed advisable in the present condition of the world, to have a well equipped and disciplined army, more numerous than we have at present.

With a Confederacy filled only from our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of the rights of the States, and the rights of the States, which have interfered with the pursuit of the general welfare, it is not usual to expect that the States from which we have

